

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

F O R

1 9 5 1.



R.F.H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.

INDEX.

Ambulance Service	15	Port:	
Births, Live and Still	2	Aliens, Medical Inspection	52
Clinics:		of, etc.	52
Maternity and Child Welfare	12	Cargo traffic	52
Complaints	20	Character of trade	52
Defects remedied (housing, etc.)	21	Crew spaces, hygiene of	60
Diphtheria	42	Food Analyses, chemical	62
Disinfection and Disinfestation	25	Food inspection	60, 61
Drainage and Sewerage	18	Foreign ports from which	
Dysentery	42	vessels arrive	52
Employment	6	Infectious disease	52
Erysipelas	42	Parrots (Prohibition of Import)	
Factory Acts, 1937 and 1948:		Regulations, 1950	58
Defects found and remedied	36	Passenger traffic	52
Inspections	35	Port Health Regulations,	
Outworkers	36	1933 and 1945	56
Food and Drugs Act, 1958:		Preamble - Port Medical	
Action re adverse reports	30	Officer	49
Samples for chemical examination	29	Public Health (Imported Food)	
Food Premises:		Regulations, 1937	61
Statistical details	28	Rodents, measures against	59
Defects remedied	28	Shell-fish	62
Food Supplies:		Shipping	51
Food condemned, summary	25	Water Supply	56
Food hygiene	26	Public Cleansing	17
Ice Cream	27	Puerperal Pyrexia	43
Inspection of meat, etc.	24	Rag Flock, etc., Act, 1951	38
Food Poisoning	44	Report of Chief Sanitary	
Gastro-Enteritis	42	Inspector	19
Health Committee	5	Returns - Registrar-General	9
Health Services	12	Rivers and Streams	18
Hospitals	12	Rodent Control:	
Housing	12, 34	Sewer Control	38
Ice Cream	27	Surface Control	37
Immunization, Diphtheria	13	Sanitary Accommodation	23
Infectious Disease:		Scarlet Fever	43
Notified cases, summary	47	Shops Act, 1950	35, 34
Ward distribution	48	Smallpox	44
Inspections, summary of visits		Staff, P.H. Department	5
made	20	Statistics:	
Laboratory facilities	14	Comparative table	11
Legal Proceedings	39, 40, 41	General	6
Licensed premises	28, 29	Vital	7
Malaria "Relapse"	42	Summary of Health Report	2
Maternal mortality	10	Tables:	
Measles	42	Deaths, causes of and ages at	8
Mental health	14	Deaths, infant	10
Meteorology	63	Tuberculosis:	44
Milk and Dairies	52	Cases on the register	45
Milk (Special Designation) Regs.	33	Chest Clinic	46
Moveable dwellings	38	New cases and mortality	45
Mumps	43	Occupation of patients	46
National Assistance Act, 1948	15	Prevention of	45
Notices, service of	21	Vaccination	14
N.S.P.C.C.	15	Venereal Disease	15
Nursing Homes	15	Water Supply:	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	43	Bacteriological examination	16
Pneumonia	43	Chemical examination	17
Polionyelitis -		Whooping Cough	44
Infantile Paralysis	43		
Preamble:			
Medical Officer of Health	3		
Chief Sanitary Inspector	19		

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1951.

Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.
Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,099 acres.
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	£337,472.
General Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	20/11d.
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,030.

Population (Registrar-General) 1951.

Estimate mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians)...	...	45,210.
Density of Home Population	...	11.0 persons to an acre.

Total Births.

Live Births	...	701	(650 legitimate, 51 illegitimate.)
Still Births	...	18	(17 legitimate, 1 illegitimate.)

Live Birth Rate.

Total	...	...	15.50 per 1,000 Home Population.
Corrected	...	15.97	" 1,000 " "
(Area comparability factor: 1.03)			

Total Deaths.

Total Deaths	619	(270 males, 349 females.)
Total Infant Deaths -		
Under 1 year of age...	16	(10 males, 6 females.)
Under 4 weeks of age	9	(6 males, 3 females.)
(included in figure of 16 infant deaths.)		

Death Rate.

Total	...	...	13.69 per 1,000 Home Population.
Corrected	...	11.77	" 1,000 " "
(Area comparability factor: 0.86)			

Infant Mortality Rate. (Under 1 year.)

Total Infant Death Rate	...	22.8	per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate Infants	...	23.0	" 1,000 legitimate live births.
Illegitimate Infants	...	19.6	" 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Cancer Death Rate	...	...	2.38 per 1,000 Home Population.
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	0.07 " 1,000 " "
Maternal Mortality	...	...	NIL " 1,000 Total Births.

Total Deaths from:

Diphtheria	...	...	NIL.
Influenza	...	...	25.
Maternal Causes	...	...	NIL.
Pneumonia	...	...	18.
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	3.

Public Health Department,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE, Kent.

September, 1952.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1951.

According to the Registrar-General there has been a slight reduction in the estimated home population (civilian and non-civilian) - 45,210 in 1951 compared with 45,380 in 1950.

There was an increase over 1950 in the incidence of Measles - 850 cases over 130. 1950 was, however, an unusually free one in the case of Measles. In 1949, there were 937 cases.

In the case of Whooping Cough there was also an increase from 125 cases in 1950 to 323 cases in 1951.

Only two cases of Diphtheria were notified and there were no deaths from this disease. It is gratifying to note that there has been a substantial increase in the number of children who were given primary inoculation against Diphtheria, the numbers being 747 primary inoculations in 1951 compared with 483 in 1950.

There was an increase in Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, the latter being due to the general outbreak of Influenza in January and February, 1951.

Vaccinations have also shown an increase as will be seen from the following figures:

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Vaccinated.	373	416	656
Re-vaccinated.	97	125	284

In view of the outbreak in Brighton at the beginning of the year 15 special clinics were arranged at the Public Health Department, mainly for the benefit of people going to or coming from this area; 80 vaccinations were carried out.

Since the inception of the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1951, there has been a considerable rise in the number of cases notified - only one before that date and 8 afterwards. There were no maternal deaths.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified and the child's vision unimpaired.

In 1951 the primary notifications of Tuberculosis showed a reduction of one quarter compared with 1950 (40 and 54 notifications respectively) and there was also a big decrease in the number of deaths - 6 in 1951 compared with 18 in 1950. The Death Rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population in Folkestone was 0.13 compared with 0.51 for England and Wales.

The corrected Birth Rate was 15.97 per 1,000 population and showed a slight increase over 15.5 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 22.8 per 1,000 live birth and was much lower than the figure of 29.6 for England and Wales.

The housing shortage persists and several applications for priority in re-housing on medical grounds were dealt with, and it was possible through the co-operation of the Borough Treasurer (Housing Officer) and Housing Committee to assist many cases where a genuine need was proved.

The Old People's Welfare Committee has again performed most useful work during the year in ministering to the needs of the old and infirm, by constant visiting and supplying amenities such as chiropody treatment and meals-on-wheels, in conjunction with the W.V.S. and Old People's Clubs.

There is still no means by which Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 can be put into operation as it has never been defined who is to undertake the removal of a patient under the Section.

I have great pleasure in recording my appreciation and thanks to the County Health Visitors for their assistance during the year, and also to the County Home and Domestic Help Organiser, who are always available with their most helpful services.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R.F.H. McELLICOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF.

Acting Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Temporary.)	)	R.F.H. McElligott, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Part-time.)
Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Temporary.)	)	Georgette Crosby, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time.)
- ditto -	)	J.M.B. Morwood, M.B., B.Ch. (Belfast.) (Part-time.) (Resigned: -1.5.51.)
- ditto -	)	M.B. Watson, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time.) (Resigned: -1.5.51.)
- ditto -	)	J.H. Campbell, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Commenced: 16.4.51.)
Senior Sanitary Inspector (Borough and Port.)	)	*L.H. Vale, M.R.San.I., Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
Assistant Officer under Public Health (Imported Foods) Regulations, 1937.)	
Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.)	
Deputy Sanitary Inspector.	)	*L.F. Pattman, A.R.San.I., Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Health Inspector under Folkestone Port Order, 1922, etc.)	
Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.)	
Sanitary Inspector.	)	*A. Stubbs, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
Health Inspector under Folkestone Port Order, 1922, etc.)	
Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.)	
- ditto -	)	*E.M. Howells, A.R.San.I., Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. (Resigned: 27.9.51.)
- ditto -	)	*D. Prebble, A.R.San.I., Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
- ditto -	)	*A. Colgan, M.R.San.I., Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. (Commenced: -5.12.51.)

* Also hold Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as
"Inspector of Meat and other Foods."

Nurse assisting with medical inspection of Aliens.)	Mrs. D. Summerfield, S.R.N., C.H.B., Health Visitor and School Nurses Certificate of R.S.I. (Part-time.)
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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(Position as at 31st December, 1951.)

Chairman:

(Alderman Mrs. M. Ireland.)

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor L.C. Aldridge.

Members.

His Worship the Mayor, Alderman J. Moncrieff, J.P.	
Alderman A.S. Lampard.	Councillor Mrs. E.S. Hoole, J.P.
Councillor D.H. Brown.	" F.E. Johnson.
" F. Davies.	" H. Lerner.
" G.J.R. Eke.	" W. Lawrence.
" H.W. Gill.	" T.W. Williams.

Part I - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,099.
Total Population: Registrar-General (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,210.
Number of inhabited houses (including flats, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,657 approx.
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£557,472.
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,050.

Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position in Folkestone during 1951 has been supplied by L.H. Dugdale, Esq., Manager of the local Employment Exchange:

The chief industries in Folkestone, each employing over two thousand workers, are Building and Civil Engineering, the Distributive Trades and the Hotel and Catering trades. Next in order of importance come Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Transport and Communications and Public Administration and Defence, all of which employ over a thousand workers. Some 600 persons, mainly men, are engaged in Vehicle Manufacture and Repair, and a further 450 in other manufacturing industries.

Employment opportunities for men have occurred mainly in the building trade; each month about half of the male placings have been in this industry. A similar proportion of female placings during the year have been in the hotel and catering trades. Demands for labour have varied according to the time of the year; male vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange reached a peak of 86 in June, but fell to only 8 at the end of November. Similarly, outstanding demands for women ranged between some 250 in August to 30 on December 19th.

Unemployment has followed the usual seasonal pattern in 1951. The highest level recorded was in February when 686 persons were registered unemployed. This figure dropped to 193 in August, but had increased again to 677 by the close of the year. Male building operatives, including skilled carpenters and painters, were the largest unemployed industrial group, and throughout the year there have been some 40 male clerical and executive workers unemployed. During the season female hotel workers were in great demand, but between July and December their unemployed numbers increased from 8 to 141. There has at all times been a rapid turnover of labour, and less than 10% of the unemployed have been registered for more than 6 months.

There are at present 645 men and 92 women registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. About 77 men and 9 women so registered were unemployed in December, 1951.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

(After correction for inward and outward transfers.)

		<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
<u>Live Births:</u>	Legitimate	650	329	321
	Illegitimate	<u>51</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>28</u>
	TOTAL:	<u>701</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>349</u>
<u>Still Births:</u>	Legitimate	17	7	10
	Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>

Birth Rate:

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population:-

Total 15.50
 Corrected 15.97
 (Area Comparability Factor: 1.05)

Death Rate:

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population:-

Total 15.69
 Corrected 11.77
 (Area Comparability Factor: 0.86)

Infant Mortality Rate:
 (Under 1 year of age.)

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Legitimate	15	10	5
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL:	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

All infants per 1,000 live births: 22.8

Legitimate infants per 1,000
 legitimate live births: 23.0

Illegitimate infants per 1,000
 illegitimate live births: 19.6

Deaths from:

Cancer (all ages) 111.
 Influenza 25.
 Maternal Causes NIL.

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases:

Pneumonia 18.
Tuberculosis:
 Pulmonary 3.
 Other Forms 3.

DEATHS 1931.

Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1931.

CAUSE.	All Ages		Under 1 yr.		1-2 yrs.		3-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.		15-24 yrs.		25-44 yrs.		45-64 yrs.		Over 65 yrs.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. T.B. respiratory	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
2. T.B. other	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic dis.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, bronchus	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	7	11	25	-
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	29	46
18. Coronary disease, angina	32	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	23	27
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease	32	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	56	73
21. Other circulatory diseases	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	10
22. Influenza	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	13
23. Pneumonia	4	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	9
24. Bronchitis	18	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	12	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28	30	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	1	18	27	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
34. All other accidents	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
35. Suicide	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	270	349	10	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	9	15	35	50	138	278

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS - 1951.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases
in the Year 1951.
Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	FOLKESTONE.	England and Wales.	148 Smaller Towns. (Resi- dent Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census.)	London Adminis- trative County.
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
<u>Births.</u>				
Live births	15.9 (cor.)	15.5	16.7	17.8
Still births.	0.39	0.56	0.58	0.37
<u>Deaths.</u>				
All causes.	11.7 (cor.)	12.5	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	0.00	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.15	0.31	0.31	0.33
Influenza	0.55	0.33	0.33	0.23
Smallpox	-	0.00	0.00	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis).	-	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.39	0.61	0.63	0.61
<u>Notifications (corrected.)</u>				
Typhoid Fever	-	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.02	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.53	1.11	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough	7.14	3.87	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.23	0.14	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	-	0.00	0.00	-
Measles	18.88	14.07	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	2.67	0.99	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	-	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-paralytic	-	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.23	0.13	0.06	0.23
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
<u>Deaths.</u>				
All causes under 1 year of age	22.8	29.6(a)	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.				
<u>Notifications (corrected.)</u>				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	12.51	10.66	8.03	14.90

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1951.

Cause of Death.	Folkestone.	England and Wales.	
	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Number of Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	-	70	0.10
Abortion with toxæmia.)	-	5	0.00
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium.)	-	167	0.24
Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth.	-	91	0.13
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia.	-	37	0.05
Abortion with sepsis.	-	66	0.09
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	-	125	0.18

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Accidental Asphyxia.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Birth Injury.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations.	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Diarrhoea, Infantile.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity.	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Defined and ill-defined diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS:	8	1	-	-	9	4	1	1	1	16

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 population unless otherwise stated.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<u>Notifications of Infectious Disease:</u>										
Diphtheria	1.01	1.94	0.66	1.35	0.55	0.05	Nil	0.04	0.02	0.04
Scarlet Fever	0.64	0.86	1.23	2.41	1.28	1.04	0.90	1.29	1.05	0.55
Measles	0.69	12.65	0.92	12.70	8.53	5.17	2.77	22.85	2.86	18.80
<u>Births:</u>										
No. of Births	271	325	366	540	812	952	808	722	698	701
Birth Rate	14	17	18	19	22	23	19	17	15	15
<u>Deaths:</u>										
No. of Deaths	324	345	331	410	439	574	556	603	636	619
Death Rate	17	18	17	15	12	14	12	11.9 (corr'd)	12 (corr'd)	11.7 (corr'd)
<u>Infant Deaths:</u> (Under 1 yr.)										
No. of Deaths.	17	9	15	27	19	29	29	14	21	16
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.	62	27	40	50	23	30	35	19	30	22
<u>Illegitimate Infants:</u>										
No. of Illegitimate Births	36	31	38	61	74	86	80	42	44	51
Rate per 1,000 total live births	132.6	95.3	103.8	112.9	91.1	91.4	99.0	58.1	63.0	72.7
No. of Illegitimate Deaths (under 1 yr.)	7	1	1	6	2	5	5	Nil	2	1
Death Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	194.4	32.2	26.3	93.3	27.0	58.1	62.5	Nil	45.4	19.6
<u>Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age:</u>										
	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	1	1	1
<u>Maternal Deaths:</u>										
No. of Deaths	2	1	3	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	1	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	7	2	7	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	1	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis:</u> (All forms.)										
No. of Deaths	19	21	19	19	19	21	23	20	12	6
Death Rate	1.01	1.13	0.97	0.69	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.47	0.39	0.15
<u>Cancer:</u>										
No. of Deaths	49	50	52	64	60	84	94	92	108	111
Death Rate	2.60	2.70	2.67	2.34	1.66	2.09	2.24	2.17	2.38	2.45

Part II - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

In accordance with Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the following services in this Borough are carried out by the Kent County Council:

- (1) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (2) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (3) Health visiting.
- (4) Home Nursing.
- (5) Vaccination and immunisation.
- (6) Ambulance service.
- (7) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (8) Domestic help.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The Kent County Council continued to provide the following clinics during the year:

(a) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.

Old Harvey Grammar School.
Wednesday - afternoon.
Thursday - morning.

Cheriton Clinic.
Tuesday - afternoon.

These clinics were under the supervision of Mr. J. W. D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

(b) Infant Welfare.

Old Harvey Grammar School.
*Tuesday - afternoon.
*Friday - morning.

Cheriton Clinic.
*Monday - afternoon.
Thursday - afternoon.

*Dr. Margaret Haywood in attendance.

HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area:

(a) General and Maternity.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.
Millesborough Hospital, Nr. Ashford.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox.)

Dover Isolation Hospital.
Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) Chronic Sick.

St. Mary's Hospital, Lymington.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.
Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Any patient notified as suffering from Smallpox would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

HOSPITALS. (Cont'd.)

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E.F. Webb, Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee:

In-Patients:

Maternity	...	...	...	439
Others	...	...	...	2,551

New Out-Patients:

Medical	...	...	...	665
Surgical	...	...	...	1,226
Fracture	...	...	...	408
Cystoscopy	...	...	...	32
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	59
Septic Hands	...	...	...	34
Gynaecology	...	...	...	714
* Obstetrics	...	...	...	310
Paediatrics	...	...	...	44
Psychiatry	...	...	...	118
Cardiology	...	...	...	90
Consultant Dentistry	...	...	...	61
General Dental Care	...	...	...	46
Dermatology	...	...	...	349
E.N.T.	...	...	...	673
Children's T's & A's	...	...	...	484
Ophthalmology	...	...	...	945
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	457
Hearing Aid	...	...	...	199
Physiotherapy	...	...	...	447

Total new patients seen by Consultant Medical Staff	...	...	...	7,359
Total attendances for all Clinics	...	...	...	21,319

In addition the following attendances were made:

Casualty Department	...	...	...	11,635
Physiotherapy treatments -				
In-Patients	...	...	...	17,016
Out-Patients	...	...	...	77,120
X-Ray Examinations -				
In-Patients	...	...	...	1,710
Out-Patients	...	...	...	15,722
Pathology Examinations -				
In-Patients	...	...	...	6,864
Out-Patients	...	...	...	8,780

These figures include patients coming from outside the Borough of Folkestone.

AMBULANCE SERVICE:

An efficient ambulance service is maintained in Folkestone by the K.C.C. for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council ambulances from Dover or Ashford.

IMMUNIZATION.

The Kent County Council has continued to hold regular weekly immunization clinics in the Borough (3 at Folkestone and 1 at Cheriton each month.) Children were also immunized by their own doctor.

IMMUNIZATION. (Cont'd.)

During the year 747 children received a primary inoculation and 1,006 were given a re-inforcing injection. As will be seen from the following information these figures show a substantial increase compared with 1950, but are still below those for 1949.

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Primary inoculations.	992.	463.	747.
Re-inforcing inoculations.	1,352.	384.	1,006.

From the information supplied by the County Medical Officer approximately 68% of the children under the age of 15 years resident in Folkestone had completed a course of immunization between 1st January, 1951 and 31st December, 1951.

57% of the children under the age of 5 years have been immunized, and 75% of those aged 5-14 years inclusive.

VACCINATION.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the weekly immunization clinics and also from local general practitioners.

The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the past three years is as follows:-

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Vaccinated.	373.	416.	656.
Re-vaccinated.	97.	125.	284.

266 of the infants under one year of age on the 31st December, 1951, were vaccinated; this number was 44.2% of the children born in 1951 and compared with 30.9% for 1950.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations are carried out by arrangement with the Kent County Laboratory at Maidstone.

During the year the following specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination:-

<u>Sent by Medical Officer of Health.</u>	<u>Result.</u>	
	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Swabs for Diphtheria	-	10.
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	-	42.
Faeces for Food Poisoning Organisms	-	10.

MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration or work undertaken in the community in accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1956, the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1950, and Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1958.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47.

No official action was taken by the Council under this Section during the year.

NURSING HOMES - (Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.)

One Nursing Home was first registered during 1951. At the end of the year there were eight Nursing Homes providing the following beds:-

For maternity patients only	-	12)
For maternity or other patients	-	5) <u>Total 97.</u>
For other patients only	-	80)

Exemption from the operation of Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936, was granted to the Bruce Porter Convalescent Home.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are available at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover, and the following figures have been supplied by Dr. E.E. Frebble showing the number of patients from Folkestone who attended during 1951:-

	<u>New Cases.</u>	<u>Total Attendances of all Patients.</u>
Syphilis.	15	794
Gonorrhoea.	9	36
Other conditions.	25	61

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The ever-willing and tactful assistance given by Inspector Freegard during the year has been very much appreciated.

Part III - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to this Borough is provided by three main sources namely:

- (1) Folkestone Waterworks Company - main supply to the town. (15,055 premises and 120 hotels, boarding houses, sundry camps, farms, etc., supplied by measure.)
- (2) Folkestone Corporation supply - 597 dwelling-houses in the Sandgate area.
- (3) Brockman Waterworks Company - 1 inn only situated on the Borough boundary.

At the end of the year there were 15 dwellings, situated on the outskirts of the Borough, where water was obtained by collecting rain-water into underground tanks. A piped supply has since been provided to 8 of these dwellings (i.e., early in 1952) but the remaining 7 are all owner-occupied, and the owners prefer to retain the present arrangements despite the strongest recommendations to install a mains supply. The supply for one cottage, also situated near the Borough boundary, was obtained from a well.

There are no outdoor standpipes in this Borough for domestic supplies.

During 1951 the Folkestone Waterworks Company completed the laying of mains to serve the Biggins Wood housing site, and a short length of new main was laid in Wingate Road to improve supplies in Talton Gardens.

Every possible precaution was taken to ensure continued safety of supply, and samples were taken at regular intervals throughout the year by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination:

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

	<u>Raw Water.</u>		<u>Treated Water.</u>		<u>Total Samples.</u>
	<u>Satis- factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>	<u>Satis- factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>	
Folkestone Water- works Company.	-	-	34	6	40
Folkestone Cor- poration supply.	27	3	16	-	46
Brockman Water- works Company.	3	-	-	-	3
Roof water in storage tank.	-	1	-	-	1
Spring water.	1	-	-	-	1
Private well	1	-	-	-	1
<u>TOTAL:</u>	32	4	50	6	92

WATER SUPPLY. (Cont'd.)

(b) Chemical Examination.

	<u>Raw Water.</u>	
	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Folkestone Waterworks Company.	1	-
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) Raw Water.

Unsatisfactory supplies were either chlorinated, boiled before use or temporarily taken out of supply.

(d) Treated Water.

Unsatisfactory samples found due to contamination in pipes in two instances (viz:- 5 samples.) New pipes were installed. In one instance (viz:- 1 sample) the cause was found to be due to contamination at a hydrant, and in this case a new and improved type of hydrant coupling was provided.

Details of the chemical result of one sample of treated water from the Folkestone Waterworks Company's supply is as follows:-

N.B. - All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

<u>Description or</u> <u>number of sample.</u>	<u>Folkestone</u> <u>Public Supply.</u>
Appearance.	Clear.
Smell.	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides.	1.68
Nitrogen in Nitrates.	0.56
Ammonia.	Trace only.
Albuminoid Ammonia.	0.0028
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes.	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours.	0.030
Hardness before boiling (total.)	18.2
Hardness after boiling (permanent.)	2.5
Total Solid Matter.	21.14
Microscopical Examination of Deposit.	Unimportant.

Remarks:

The water shows no chemical evidence of sewage percolation and is a satisfactory chalk water.

ERNEST S. HAWKINS.

Public Analyst,
Borough of Folkestone.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Three new rear loading refuse collecting vehicles were purchased during 1951 to supersede three old vehicles of the same type.

WATER SUPPLY. (Cont'd.)

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the past 12 months a sewer was laid from the bottom of St. John's Church Road, along Radnor Park Road and across the Golf Links to Cherry Garden Avenue. This is the second leg of the main drainage scheme, the remaining section being from Cherry Garden Avenue to Risborough Lane, via Diggins Wood Housing Estate, and it is hoped to embark on this third section during 1952.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The only small stream in this area is the Pent Stream and any slight pollution is remedied immediately.

HOUSING.

The Borough Treasurer has reported that there were 1,654 families on the Council's list at 31st December, 1951, classified broadly as follows:-

		<u>Family units of up to and including 4 persons.</u>	<u>Family units of 5 or more persons.</u>
Without separate homes	...	734	40
With separate homes	...	801	279
		<u>1,535</u>	<u>319</u>

The number of families accommodated during the year was 142, made up as follows:-

Council Houses	...	...	76
Temporary Bungalows	...	...	5
Requisitioned Properties	...	...	55
Nominated Tenancies	...	...	6
			<u>142</u>

The Borough Engineer reported that the following programme was completed during the year:-

- (a) No. of houses put into habitable condition as a single unit of accommodation ... 3
- (b) No. of houses which were converted into flats (including number of units of accommodation provided) ... 4 houses into 34 units.
- (c) No. of new houses completed under licence ... 11
- (d) No. of new dwellings constructed by the Corporation ... 130

Regarding the programme for 1952 the majority of new houses and flats will be built on the Corporation's new Cretaway Down Estate.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

I beg to present the Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1951.

The total of over 9,000 visits made to various premises in connection with the multifarious duties with which the Department is charged is indicative of the amount of work carried out and the record of improvements effected speaks for itself. The vast majority of these improvements were achieved without recourse to statutory action and in only one case was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings to secure compliance with notices served.

Activities in the campaign to secure more hygienic handling of food continued throughout the year, and special attention was directed to those premises (happily in the minority) which were found to be wanting. The majority of food traders and proprietors of catering establishments have made genuine efforts to raise standards, and in some cases have incurred considerable expense to meet recommendations made in this connection, but some individual food handlers are still very slow to respond and the task of educating these back-sliders is a slow and difficult problem. Thus, discouraging examples are occasionally found, such as wash hand basins being provided and instead of serving the purpose for which they were intended, are regarded as a convenient place to store the handbags of female employees.

The Food Hygiene Exhibition held in the Town Hall from April 11th - 13th was an outstanding success and undoubtedly served its purpose of illustrating the potential dangers arising from careless handling of food. Such efforts as this are valuable in developing a critical interest in the minds of the public and thus influence public opinion - the most powerful weapon in any campaign.

Legislative changes which occurred during the year included the coming into operation of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, the removal of war time suspension of certain Marking Orders relating to the marking of imported foodstuffs and the prescribing, for the first time, of legal standards for the composition of ice cream.

I would gratefully acknowledge the continued support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee who have been most helpful and encouraging, and it is again pleasing to record appreciation of the loyalty and sustained efforts of the Inspectorate who have at all times given splendid service. They have succeeded in maintaining the high standards of previous years in the field of environmental health. The clerical staff have also played their part, and to them I express sincere thanks.

I have also received valuable advice and assistance from the Borough Analyst, Professor E.S. Halkins, whose services are a great asset to the Department.

Finally I record with pleasure the co-operation received from other Departments and individual officers of the Corporation.

L.H. VALE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. Inspections:

COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints received and dealt with ... 501

INSPECTIONS - Summary of Visits made.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Number of premises inspected (primary visits) ... 1,006
Number of visits to premises (including revisits) 5,658

Housing Act, 1936.

Number of visits for purposes of Section 9 (repair) 250
Number of visits for purposes of Sections 11/12
(condemnation) ... 81
Number of visits re re-housing applications
(alleged overcrowding, etc.) 38
Number of visits re Tuberculosis patients ... 41

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Visits to premises where food is stored or handled 1,511
Visits to ice cream premises ... 230

Shops Act, 1950.

Number of premises inspected and recorded... 194
Number of visits for purposes of Act ... 616

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations 228

Visits to other premises not recorded above.

Factories (a) Power ... 180
(b) Non-power... 48
(c) Outworkers ... 6
(d) Workplaces ... 1
Infectious diseases ... 52
Smoke abatement ... 10
Places of entertainment... 50
Licensed premises... 201
Moveable dwellings ... 60
Moveable dwelling sites... 26
Knacker's Yard ... 12
Rats and mice (visits by Inspectors only)... 62
Food Hygiene lectures ... 12
Rag Flock Act ... 5
Merchandise Marks Act ... 4
Food Poisoning enquiries ... 9
Miscellaneous ... 827
Visits to Port ... 813

TOTAL: ... 9,009

General Statistical Summary. (Cont'd.)

2. Notices Served:

1951.	Notices Served.		Notices Complied.		Nuisances or defects found.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Public Health Act.	390	9	394	10	1,181	1,318
Food and Drugs Act.	132	-	125	-	394	426
Shops Act.	5	-	7	-	7	15
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.	4	-	7	-	4	8
Factories.	20	-	28	-	48	55
Housing Act.	65	2	60	-	528	486
Folkestone Corporation Act.	6	3	8	1	6	9
TOTALS:	620	14	624	11	2,168	2,317

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACT.

	<u>Public Health Act.</u>	<u>Housing Act.</u>
<u>Dampness.</u>		
Roofs repaired	128	28
Eaves guttering repaired or renewed ...	28	5
Damp-proof courses provided	3	1
Cavities in external walls cleared ...	1	1
External walls pointed or re-rendered, etc.	56	18
Internal walls rendered with water-proofing cement plaster	19	12
<u>General Repairs.</u>		
Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed	154	58
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed ...	46	18
Floors repaired or renewed	49	21
Doors repaired or renewed	21	14
Windows repaired or renewed	70	45
Sashcords renewed	56	29
Additional windows provided	3	-
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	24	17
Additional ventilation to rooms	8	1
Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings) ...	85	137
Food stores ventilated	3	1
Staircases repaired	3	3
Chimneys repaired	19	1
Other repairs	29	23
<u>Water Supply.</u>		
Pipes or taps repaired or provided ...	6	2

Analysis of Defects remedied under Public Health Act and Housing Act. (Cont'd.)

						<u>Public Health Act.</u>	<u>Housing Act.</u>
<u>Paving.</u>							
Paving repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
<u>Rainwater Pipes.</u>							
Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11	4
Additional pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
<u>Sinks.</u>							
New provided	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
<u>Wastepipes.</u>							
Pipes repaired or trapped	...	...	...	...	...	14	1
New pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	11	2
<u>Drainage.</u>							
Repaired/cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	79	-
Reconstructed or sections relaid	...	...	...	...	...	43	-
New gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	21	-
Anti-flooding valves provided	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
<u>Manholes.</u>							
New provided	...	...	...	...	...	7	-
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9	-
Covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	4	-
<u>Ventilating Shafts.</u>							
Repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
<u>Soilpipes.</u>							
New provided	...	...	...	...	...	4	-
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5	-
<u>Waterclosets.</u>							
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	5	-
Walls and ceilings repaired or renewed internally	...	...	...	...	...	8	-
Walls repaired externally	...	...	...	...	...	3	-
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5	-
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
New pedestals fixed	...	...	...	...	...	31	5
New seats fixed	...	...	...	...	...	13	5
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15	7
New flushing apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	...	4	-
Apartments cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	14	-
Additional windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
<u>Refuse Bins.</u>							
New bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	33	2

Analysis of Defects remedied under Public Health Act and Housing Act. (Cont'd.)

		<u>Public Health Act.</u>	<u>Housing Act.</u>
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>			
Nuisance from animals, etc., abated	...	12	-
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	34	3
Unclassified	...	19	4
Sanitary conveniences to refreshment houses provided	...	2	-
Sanitary conveniences to refreshment houses repaired	...	2	-
Houses disinfested by H.C.N.	...	6	-
" " " other means	...	50	-
<u>Total Public Health Act:</u>		<u>1,318</u>	
Overcrowding abated	...		2
<u>Total Housing Act:</u>			<u>486</u>

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH.

No. of premises not connected to main sewer (served by cesspools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
No. of premises served by pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" " privies in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
" " earth closets in district	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

All notified cases of infectious disease were visited by the District Sanitary Inspectors and the usual arrangements for terminal disinfection of premises and bedding, etc., were made. No untoward incidents arose except in one case where a claim for alleged damage to some clothing was received. The claim was referred to the Insurance Company and an amicable settlement was reached.

Disinfection Service was also given to cabins and bedding on cross channel steamers following occupation by infected passengers (e.g., Tuberculosis patients) and blankets, etc., from the Royal Victoria Hospital were regularly treated at the East Cliff Depot.

56 premises were found to be infested with vermin and in 6 of these treatment by Hydrogen Cyanide was recommended and subsequently carried out by the owners. In less serious localised infestations recourse was had to thorough cleansing and spraying with appropriate insecticides, coupled where necessary with steam treatment of infested bedding.

15 requests for assistance in dealing with infestation of cockroaches were received and suitable treatment was undertaken on payment of a nominal charge to cover costs of labour and material. In many other instances, especially in food premises, advice was given as to the best method of control. I regard this part of the disinfection service as of considerable importance, and occupiers are encouraged to report such infestations immediately suspicion is aroused. If cockroaches are allowed to become well established complete eradication is often a difficult and prolonged process.

Disinfection and Disinfestation. (Cont'd.)

Statistical details relating to the service are:-

Number of houses treated for disinfection				
		(infectious disease) ...	...	52
"	"	rooms involved ...	...	102
"	"	houses and other premises treated		
		for disinfestation ...	...	56
"	"	rooms involved ...	...	105
"	"	articles of bedding, etc., disinfected		1,491
"	"	library books disinfected ...	...	90
"	"	articles destroyed ...	...	51

FOOD SUPPLIES.

(a) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

No slaughterhouses are in use in the Borough and although no official announcement has yet been made with regard to future policy it is fairly obvious that the old system of private slaughterhouses will never be resurrected.

Practically all home killed meat is received into the town from abattoirs at Hythe, Lenham and Woolwich and distributed from the Wholesale Meat Supply Association Depot in Grace Hill. There is complete co-operation between my Department and the Management of the Depot with regard to the examination of meat received, and inspections are carried out as necessary.

Constant vigilance is maintained in connection with other food-stuffs and a considerable quantity was condemned as unfit for human consumption. All such food is either destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor or is disposed of through trade channels in accordance with official instructions.

There is one licensed Knacker's Yard in the Borough and this is regularly inspected to ensure compliance with relevant statutory standards. The premises are maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

Whilst one appreciates the necessity for the operation of Knackers' Yards it is, in my opinion, a very serious weakness in present legislation that meat can be sold from such premises without being sterilized in any way. It is, of course, an offence to knowingly sell meat from a Knacker's Yard for human consumption, but large quantities of fresh raw meat and offals are quite lawfully sold ostensibly for animal food. Some of the meat is unquestionably diseased and is handled by persons who are most probably quite ignorant of this fact and are therefore unaware of the potential danger of careless handling. It is high time that compulsory sterilisation of all meat sold from Knacker's premises was enforced and there is reason to believe that the Ministry of Food are giving the subject careful consideration.

Summary of Food Condemned.

1. Meat and Meat Products.

Bacon	103 lbs.
Beef (English)	1,915 "
" (Imported)	113 "
Bovine kidneys (English)	4 "
" " (Imported)	4 "
" " fat (Imported)	36 "
Chicken	89
Ham	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Meat	479 tins.
Pork	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
" rinds (Imported)	161 "
" heads (English)	10 "
" lungs "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" mesenteries (English)	76 "
Rabbits	14
Sausages	149 lbs.
Tripe (Imported)	112 "

2. Fish and Fish Products.

Cod fillets	25 stone.
Escallops	288
Fish (in tins - various)	85 tins.
Fish paste (in jars - various)	61 jars.
Herrings	16 stone.
Kippers	18 "
Prawns	14 lbs.
Salmon	33 "
Soles	12 stone.
Witches	8 "

3. Other Foods.

Baby food	49 tins.
Barley flour	2 "
Biscuit meal	560 lbs.
Bournvita	1 tin.
Cakes (sponge)	317
Cereals	28 lbs.
Cheese	154 "
" in packets	333 packets.
Cochineal	2 bottles.
Eggs	56
Figs (dried)	23 lbs.
Flour	20 "
Fruit (flavouring)	7 bottles.
" (juice)	17 tins.
" (in tins - various)	2,407 "
Gelatine crystals	64 lbs.
Ice Cream cones	500 cones
" " (wrapped)	532 packets (small.)
Jam	40 jars.
"	59 tins.
Jelly (table)	44 lbs.
Lentils	30 "
Margarine	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Milk (powder)	56 "
"	189 tins.
" (whipping compound)	649 packets.
Mince meat	1 lb.
Olives	1 bottle.
Onions (dried)	32 lbs.

Summary of Food Condemned. (Cont'd.)

3. Other Foods. (Cont'd.)

Pearl barley	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Pickles	10 jars.
Pudding mixture	100 packets
" (Christmas)	1 tin.
Salad cream	4 bottles.
Sauce	14 "
Spaghetti	8 tins.
Soup	69 "
Stuffing	252 packets.
Tea	94 lbs.
Tomato juice	13 tins.
Vegetables in tins	595 "
Vegetables (Broccoli)	1,120 lbs.
Vinegar	7 bottles.

(b) Food Hygiene.

In a holiday resort such as Folkestone food hygiene must of necessity be a subject of the utmost importance and it is rightly given a suitable degree of priority. The work of inspecting food shops, cafes, restaurants, hotels and indeed all premises where food is prepared, stored or handled, has steadily progressed throughout the year and a comprehensive record is being gradually built up. Standards of premises sometimes show remarkable variation and until every management and each individual food handler is imbued with a genuinely deep sense of personal responsibility, the necessity for strict supervision of many establishments will continue. Some premises are, of course, badly designed and, although perhaps complying with the strict letter of the law, can never be made to conform to the Target Code recommended in the Report of the Catering Trade Working Party, whilst others require complete reconstruction. With continuing restrictions on licensing this is clearly impossible at present and, indeed for some time to come. Despite this, however, strict supervision by managements and scrupulous attention to a high code of personal conduct by food handlers can minimise the risk of food contamination, and this is the main immediate objective to be achieved.

Coupled with this is the value of general publicity to stimulate and maintain public interest so that more selectivity is encouraged and with this in mind the Health Committee, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Division sponsored a Food Hygiene Exhibition in the early part of the year. Dr. W.A. Lethem, Principal Medical Officer to the Ministry of Food, attended the opening ceremony which was performed by Mr. L.R. Jones, Editor of the Folkestone Herald and the Exhibition, held in the Town Hall from April 11th - 18th, was unquestionably a spectacular success, being visited by well over 6,000 people. I am quite sure that the lessons portrayed made a profound impression and brought home to many people the dangers associated with careless, unhygienic practices.

The campaign must, however, be sustained, and the policy of the Department is to establish routine systematic inspections of premises at regular intervals as being by far the most important weapon available. It is there, under working conditions, that bad practices can be illustrated and improvements suggested.

A number of short lectures were given to organised parties from local Associations at the Exhibition, and in addition several lectures were given on request to various Womens' Guilds, etc.

(c) Ice Cream.

No. of manufacturers on register ... 3
 " " vendors on register ... 151

3 of the premises officially registered for manufacturing purposes were not used during the year, and the 5 remaining factories were kept under close observation. Improvements were carried out at one factory prior to re-opening for the summer season by the construction of a new floor, rendering of the walls and re-siting of equipment.

On 1st March, 1951, the suspended requirements relating to the installation of indicating and recording thermometers on ice cream plant were brought into operation, and by the end of the year this equipment had been installed in 5 factories. In 2 other cases the requisite thermometers have been on order for some time, but delivery has been delayed.

Summary of Samples Taken.

(i) Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis.)

<u>Fat Content.</u>	<u>Solids not Fat.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>
Below 6%	-	Nil.
6.0% - 7.0%	31.7%	1.
7.0% - 9.0%)		3.
9.0% - 11.0%)	22% to	3.
11.0% - 13.0%)	30%;	3.
13.0% - 14%)		2

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, which came into operation on 1st March, 1951, prescribed minimum standards of 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat for ice cream, and it will be observed that all the samples taken were well above these figures, the lowest fat content being 6.7%.

(ii) Bacteriological Standard (Methylene Blue Test.)

<u>Description.</u>	<u>Bacteriological Grading.</u>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ice Cream.	29	8	2	2
Choc Bars.	-	1	-	1
Ice Lolly.	2	-	-	-
Milk Lolly.	1	-	-	-
<u>Totals:</u>	32	9	2	3
<u>Percentage summary:</u>	69.6%	19.6%	4.3%	6.5%

A further analysis of the above summary shows that all 5 of the Grade 3 and Grade 4 samples were supplied from outside the Borough. This particular source of supply had previously given rise to some concern and strong representations were made in the matter. I may be coincidence, but no ice cream from the manufacturer concerned has, as far as I am aware, been supplied to retailers in Folkestone since.

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO FOOD PREMISES.
(Including Ice Cream Premises.)

Food Supplies.

(i)	No. of premises registered under Sec. 14 of Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for preparation of sausages or preserved food, etc.	38
(ii)	No. of premises which, though not subject to formal registration, are officially recorded as being used for preparation, storage and/or sale of food	328

Analysis of defects remedied in food premises.

Food preparing premises rebuilt	2
" " " partly rebuilt	5
Roofs repaired	2
Walls and/or ceilings cleansed and redecorated...	98
Plasterwork repaired	20
Woodwork cleansed	7
Floors repaired	15
Floors cleansed	1
Windows and doors repaired	5
Ventilation provided or improved	9
W.C. apartments repaired	3
W.C. apartments cleansed	2
W.C.s disconnected from food preparing rooms	14
Urinals provided or renewed	2
Notices for display re washing hands	16
Washing facilities provided or improved	26
Improvements to hot water supplies...	21
New sinks provided	11
New sink wastepipes provided...	1
Fittings repaired or renewed...	15
Fittings cleansed	43
Rubbish removed from premises	11
Dustbins provided	1
Dustbins removed from inside premises	6
Yard paving repaired	3
Yards cleansed	6
Protection of food from contamination	72
Delivery vehicles cleansed	2
Name and address displayed on delivery vehicles	2
Miscellaneous	5
Ice Cream sold from unregistered premises	2

(a) Licensed Premises.

The inspection and recording of licensed premises in the Borough has continued and wherever unsatisfactory conditions have been found appropriate notices have been served. In many instances, in order to secure the improvements desired, reconstruction work is necessary, and the Brewers involved have continued to show commendable readiness to co-operate but so often, after plans had been prepared and approved the issue of a building licence proved, at least temporarily, to be an insurmountable obstacle due to restrictions on capital expenditure, and progress is thus retarded. The following details, however, show that some success has been achieved:-

No. of premises now fully recorded	42
No. of visits made for inspection	201

Statistical Details relating to Food Premises.
(Including Ice Cream Premises.) (Cont'd.)

(d) Licensed Premises. (Cont'd.)

Summary of defects remedied during year.

Hot water provided over bar sinks	...	...	...	...	5
New sinks in bars provided	...	...	...	...	2
Wastepipes to bar sinks provided	...	...	...	...	3
" " " " repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences for public (each sex) provided	...	...	...	...	4
Additional urinals provided	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary conveniences for staff provided	...	...	...	...	1
Washing facilities " " "	...	...	...	...	3
Additional beer store provided	...	...	...	...	1
Walls of beer cellars repaired	...	...	...	...	3
" " " " cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Food rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	1
Public rooms cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	3
Bar counter or other fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Fittings cleansed (e.g., beer pumps, etc.)	...	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	4
" cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. apartments repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3

(e) Analysis of Food and Drugs.

179 formal samples and 65 informal samples of various foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, as follows:-

Samples of Milk and Other Foods, etc., submitted for
chemical examination.

	<u>Formal.</u>	<u>Informal.</u>
Almonds, ground	-	2
Apples, (canned)	-	1
" (juice)	-	1
Apricots in syrup	-	1
Aspirins	-	1
Baby milk food	-	1
Brwn (French canned)	-	1
Butter	1	1
Cake flour mixture	-	1
Chicken broth	-	1
Chocolate, drinking	-	1
" spread	-	1
Cider	-	1
Coffee and chicory extract	1	-
Cocunut, dessicated	-	1
Cooking fat	-	1
Cornflour	-	1
Cream, synthetic	1	-
" whipping compound	-	1
Fish cakes	-	1
Fish paste	-	2
Flour, self-raising	1	1
Fruit, dried, with sugar	-	1
" flavouring	-	3
Galantine	-	1
Gelatine	2	2
Glycerine, lemon and ipecacuanha	-	1
Ham (canned)	1	3
Ice Cream	3	8
Ice milk lollies	2	1
Ice lollies	-	1

(a) Analysis of Food and Drugs. (Cont'd.)

Samples of Milk and Other Foods, etc., submitted for chemical examination. (Cont'd.)

	<u>Formal.</u>	<u>Informal.</u>
Jam	1	2
Lemon curd	1	-
Marshmallow cream	1	-
Maralyn	-	1
Meat pies	-	1
Med-Sel	-	1
Milk	149	5
Molasses	-	1
Mustard	-	1
" (French)	-	1
Pastry (uncooked - puff)	1	-
Peas (canned)	1	-
Pearl (candied)	-	1
Rabbits	-	1
Salad cream	1	-
Salt, iodised table	-	1
Sausages	1	1
Spirits	9	-
Sweets	-	3
Tomato, concentrate	-	2
Vinegar	1	-
Woghourt	1	-
<u>Total:</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>65</u>

In 11 cases, involving 38 samples, adverse reports were received from the Public Analyst. 4 cases related to samples submitted for confirmatory evidence in connection with the soundness of the food for human consumption.

The following table summarises the action taken in these and other cases:-

<u>Sample.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken.</u>
No. 127. Cooking Fat. (Part of over-seas gift parcel.)	Material was not fat in its natural form but an insufficiently purified oil product affected by oxidative changes.	Destroyed.
Rabbit. (Submitted for opinion re suspicious taint.)	Had strong odour resembling phosphine and trace of zinc found in viscera. Evidence suggested possibility of poisoning by zinc phosphide.	Several rabbits in same batch similarly affected. Surrendered and destroyed.
No. 239. French Pork Brawn. (Canned.)	Confirmed suspicion of unsoundness.	Batch of 25 tins destroyed.
No. 34. Canned Ham.	Confirmed suspicion of unsoundness.	Destroyed.

(e) Analysis of Food and Drugs. (Cont'd.)

Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
No. 24. Channel Island Milk.	Fat content below 4%.	No action possible under Food and Drugs Act but facts referred to Milk Division of Ministry of Food in accordance with Circular 8/48.
*Milk. Nos. 201, 202, 204,) 205, 206, 207, 208.) Nos. 209, 210, 211,) 212, 214, 215, 216.) Nos. K682, K683,) K684, K685, K686,) K687, K688.)	All samples contained added water.	Legal proceedings taken. (See Page 40.)
*Milk. Nos. 301, 302) (Informal.)) Nos. 303, 304) (Formal.)) Nos. 305, 306) (Formal.)) Nos. 354, 355) (Formal.))	All samples contained added water.	Legal proceedings taken. (See Page 40.)
No. 318. Milk.	Slight deficiency in fat content.	Vendor warned and advised re proper mixing of milk from farm. Check samples proved satisfactory.
No. 198. Milk. (Informal sample taken on arrival at dairy from farm.)	Suspicion of added water.	Formal samples taken but proved genuine.
No. 314. Marmalade.	Very slight deficiency in soluble solids.	Vendor and manufacturers warned.
No. 194. Milk.	Contained added water.	Legal proceedings taken. (See Page 40.)

* In these cases series of samples from the same consignments were taken at 5 separate points to avoid possibility of cases failing on possible technicalities relating to the legal "place of delivery."

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The total number of distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, is 26, comprising 18 with premises inside the Borough and 8 outside. 25 of these distributors also hold various licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949, for the treatment and/or sale of designated milk.

7 Dealers' (Pasteurisers) Licences were issued during the year, an increase of one compared with 1950, but this was ultimately counter-balanced by one plant ceasing to operate though the licence remained effective until the end of the licensing period. In 1 dairy an old pasteuriser was replaced by new H.T.S.T. equipment, and other improvements included the installation of 2 modern bottle washing and filling machines. The erection of one new dairy which will replace very unsatisfactory premises was nearing completion at the end of the year and is, in fact, now operating.

It is pleasing to record that no loose milk (other than bulk supplies to hotels, etc.,) is now retailed by roundsmen in the Borough, and the old practice of milk being scooped out of cans into the housewife's jug has at last completely disappeared. This is undoubtedly a matter for satisfaction and reduces the risk of milk being continuously exposed to contamination during delivery.

An increasing tendency has also been noted for the small distributors to abandon the practice of bottling their own supplies in favour of obtaining milk already bottled from larger dairymen; this is also a better arrangement as facilities for cleansing and efficiently sterilising equipment are usually much more satisfactory.

The number of Methylene Blue failures at first sight appears rather high, but this is not indicative of any general deterioration in the quality of milk supplies. Most of the unsatisfactory results were from check samples obtained whilst investigating isolated incidents, when the ratio of bad to good samples is always temporarily disproportionate.

Summary of Samples Submitted for Examination.

(a) Bacteriological Examination (Milk Cleanliness Tests.)

MILK.	Total No. of samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test.		Phosphatase Test.	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	139	34	14	88	3
T.T. Pasteurised	13	9	-	4	-
T.T. Raw	30	28	2	-	-
Accredited	1	1	-	-	-
Undesignated	26	19	7	-	-
TOTALS.	209	91	23	92	3

Summary of Samples Submitted for Examination. (Cont'd.)

(b) Biological Examinations (T.B. Inoculation Test.)

MILK.	No. of samples sent for examination.	Results.
Tuberculin Tested	1	} No evidence of tuberculosis in any sample.
Pasteurised	1	
Undesignated	3	

The number of milk samples taken for chemical examination (i.e. fat content) is included elsewhere in the report.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS.

The number of licences issued in respect of designated milk is given below:-

No. of Licences Issued.	Accredited.	Pasteurised.	Tuberculin Tested.
Dealers within the Borough.	5	20	19
Dealers from outside the Borough (supplementary licences.)	1	6	6
Premises where milk is pasteurised.	-	7	-
TOTALS.	6	33	25

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

No. of shops on register	...	...	...	476
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	616
Exemption Certificates in operation:	...	...	...
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	17
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	...	10

Shops Act, 1950. (Cont'd.)

Summary of Defects or Contraventions Remedied.

W.C. apartments provided	...	...	...	4
" " repaired or renewed	...			1
" " cleansed	...	...	...	1
" pans provided	...	...	...	1
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	5
" " renewed	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2
<u>Total:</u>				<u>15</u>

Considerable progress was made in bringing up-to-date the details in respect of shops in the Borough, full details of a further 289 being recorded for purposes of the above Act. Generally speaking, the conditions found were quite satisfactory and give rise to no special comment.

HOUSING.

The subject of housing has now become a hardy annual and though the main spotlight is still focused on the need for new dwellings to satisfy the demands of the long list of applicants for a separate home, I believe that the urgent necessity of closing unfit dwellings and reconditioning houses which are falling into disrepair is at last beginning to receive some attention. At present this concern, so freely and so long expressed by all who have responsibilities in the matter, has not been translated into a real practical drive such as we were engaged in prior to 1939, and until this is possible the problem will continue.

As I observed last year, Folkestone is fortunate in so far as no slum clearance problem of major proportion exists such as obtains in most industrial towns, but there are an appreciable number of unfit dwellings scattered around the town, including some very poor basement premises which require attention, and a still larger number of houses where thorough repair and reconditioning is very necessary to prevent further deterioration.

One small area, comprising some 15 houses in North Street, and included in the Harbour Redevelopment Plan, was made the subject of a Declaration of Unfitness Order, and a Public Inquiry was held on 20th November when a number of objections were heard. The Order was, however, subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The Department is still called upon to investigate cases where applicants for alternative accommodation claim special priority on grounds of overcrowding, Tuberculosis or other special health needs, etc., and 79 visits were made during the year in this connection. Where justified, suitable recommendations are forwarded to the Housing Department for consideration by the Housing Committee.

Details of Formal Action under Housing Acts 1936 to 1949.

Sections 11 and 12. (Demolition and Closing Orders.)

No. of representations made to Local Authority	...	2
" " Closing Orders made	...	2

Details of Formal Action under Housing Acts 1936 to 1949. (Cont'd.)

Section 9. (Repair.)

No. of Informal Notices served	...	63
" " " " complied	...	60
" " Statutory " served	...	2
" " " " complied:		
(a) By owners	...	-
(b) By Local Authority		
in default	...	-
" " defects found	...	528
" " " complied	...	486

The nature of the defects remedied is included elsewhere in this report.

FACTORIES.

Inspections of factories, workplaces and premises used by out-workers have been carried out on a routine basis and records are revised from time to time as occasion demands.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspec- tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	82	48	9	-
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	128	180	14	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.)	16	5	-	-
TOTAL.	286	233	23	-

Factories. (Cont'd.)

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	8	15	-	2	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventila.	7	6	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	3	5	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	4	1	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	20	16	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	6	14	-	-	-
TOTAL.	48	55	-	4	-

3. Outworkers.

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec.110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	No- tices served	Prose- cutions.
Making, etc., of wearing apparel.	9	-	-	-	-	-

From August list:-

(a)	No. of lists received from employers	...	...	...	6*
(b)	" " employers concerned	...	...	...	6
(c)	" " outworkers involved	...	...	...	7
(d)	" " " in (c) living outside Borough	...	...	...	Nil.
(e)	" " lists received from outside authorities	...	...	...	2
(f)	" " outworkers involved	...	...	...	2

* Returns sent in by 14 businesses, of these 6 showed outworkers employed, the remaining 8 no persons were employed.

RODENT CONTROL.

(Information supplied by Mr. L.F. Pattman, Authorised Officer for Rodent Control.)

Steady progress has been maintained throughout the year and the slight drop in the number of treatments over those recorded in 1950 is presumed to indicate a lowering of the rodent population.

At the Food Hygiene Exhibition referred to earlier in the report, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries gave generous support to this work with films and exhibits, the films in particular being one of the most popular attractions. It is certain that the publicity thus given had good results and the public made more mindful of the dangers of allowing infestations to be neglected.

Special attention has been given during the year to the sea walls adjoining the East Cliff Sands and to the Cliff leading to the Leas, infestations becoming particularly noticeable during the holiday season. A controlled tip, and the East Cliff Refuse Incineration Works were also given regular attention, infestation being intermittend although not heavy.

(a) Surface Control.

Lands and premises visited by Rodent Operator	...	...	528
" " " found to be infested	...	...	298
Total treatments carried out	...	...	369

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
(1) Notification by occupier.	94	66	160
(2) Independent investigation.	134	75	209
<u>TOTAL.</u>	228	141	369

Estimated kill as a result of action with poison and traps.

	Rats.	Mice.
Poison.	1,140*	) 463.
Traps.	71.	
<u>TOTAL.</u>	1,211.	463.

* Figure given is an estimated kill on a predetermined formula and of this number 66 bodies were recovered and destroyed.

Visits recorded by Rodent Operator	...	...	3,220
Corporation properties	...	...	174
Business and miscellaneous premises	...	...	940
Dwellings	...	...	2,094
Agricultural premises	...	...	12
<u>TOTAL.</u>			<u>3,220</u>

Weight of plain bait laid	...	...	214 lbs.
" " poison	...	...	120 "
" " " taken	...	...	28½ "

Rodent Control. (Cont'd.)

(b) Sewer Control.

Treatment of the sewers was carried out at six monthly intervals during the year and the results are as follows:-

1951.	Area.	MANHOLES.			AVERAGE PRE-BAIT TAKE.			
		Total in area.	No. not Baited.	No. Baited.	Complete Take.	Partial Take.	Total Takes.	No Takes.
February.	1	372	318	54	15	6	21	33
	2	221	123	98	53	20	53	45
	3	263	191	72	29	7	36	36
	4	365	314	51	15	6	21	30
	5	100	76	24	1	4	5	19
TOTAL:		1,321	1,022	299	93	43	136	163
August.	1	372	317	55	13	2	15	40
	2	221	120	101	40	11	51	50
	3	263	187	76	22	8	30	46
	4	365	303	62	12	3	15	47
	5	100	76	24	1	-	1	23
TOTAL:		1,321	1,003	318	88	24	112	206

- Area 1 - Is that part of the town North of railway East of Cherry Garden Avenue.
- Area 2 - South of railway East of Guildhall Street.
- Area 3 - South of railway between Guildhall Street and Coolinge Lane.
- Area 4 - To Cheriton from Cherry Garden Avenue.
- Area 5 - To Sandgate from Coolinge Lane.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no caravan sites licensed under the Public Health Act in the Borough, but a few potential sites where mobile caravans sometimes park at week-ends are carefully watched in order to obviate any contravention of statutory requirements passing unnoticed.

Licences were issued in respect of 6 individual caravans during the year, subject to compliance with appropriate conditions, and these were also visited at regular intervals.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, which came into force on November 1st, proved to be a rather disappointing measure inasmuch as premises used for the remarking or reconditioning of second-hand articles of furniture, etc., are exempt from registration and are still virtually uncontrolled.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951. (Cont'd.)

These are the very premises where it is felt that stricter control of the cleanliness of filling materials used is necessary, and yet the whole sorry business of using doubtful filling materials can still continue almost without restriction.

Only one establishment in the Borough was found to require formal registration, and the necessary application was approved.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

19 summonses were issued during the year relating to offences under the Public Health Act, 1936, Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, with the results as shown on pages 40 and 41.

Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.	Appeal.		
					Court.	Result.	Costs.
Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Section 9(1)(c).	Selling milk to which water had been added.	Convicted and fined.	£5.0s.0d.	£3.5s.0d.	-	-	-
Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Section 9(1)(c).	2 summonses relating to selling milk to which water had been added.	Convicted and fined.	£20.0s.0d. in each case. Total: £40.0s.0d.	£10.10s.0d.	-	-	-
Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Section 9(1)(c).	7 summonses against each of 2 defendants relating to selling milk to which water had been added.	Convicted and fined.	Each defendant fined £35.0s.0d. Total: £70.0s.0d.	Total: £14.14s.0d.	-	-	-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93.	Failure to comply with notices regarding defects of property.	Section 95. Fined and order made for abatement within 2 months or in default a penalty of £1 per day.	£3.0s.0d.	-	-	-	-
Section 39.	Failure to comply with notices regarding defects of property.	Section 39. Convicted and fined.	£5.0s.0d.	-	-	-	-

Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.	Appeal.	
					Court.	Costs.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 9(1)(a).	3 summonses relating to the possessing for purpose of sale meat and poultry intended for but unfit for human consumption.	Convicted and fined. (2 defendants.)	Each defendant fined £25.0s.0d. Total: £50.0s.0d.	-	Quarter Sessions.	Appeals dismissed. Fines unaltered.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 13(1)(g)	4 summonses relating to food store involving: (g) Accumulation of refuse.	Convicted and fined. (2 defendants.)	Each defendant fined £7.0s.0d. Total: £14.0s.0d.	-	Quarter Sessions.	Appeal dismissed. Fines unaltered.
Section 13(1)(c);	(c) Disrepair of ceiling.		Defendants fined £7.0s.0d. in each case. Total of: £42.0s.0d.	-	Quarter Sessions.	Appeals dismissed but fines reduced to total of £12.0s.0d.
Section 13(1)(d)	(d) Dirty condition of walls and ceiling.	Convicted and fined. (2 defendants.)		-	-do-	
Section 13(1)(h)	(h) Dirty condition of utensils.			-	-do-	

Part IV - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

DIPHTHERIA.

Two children, girls aged 7 and 9 years respectively, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital suffering from Faucial Diphtheria. The older child had been immunized when 1 year of age and received a "booster" inoculation later.

One suspected case, a male aged 51 years, was also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital but subsequently diagnosed as Acute Tonsillitis.

No deaths were recorded.

DYSENTERY.

(a) Bacillary.

A woman, aged 58 years, who had recently returned from overseas, was notified as suffering from Shigella Dysentery; three military cases of Sonne Dysentery, all soldiers under the age of 20 years, were notified from the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

Two sisters, aged 2 and 6 years respectively, were reported as suspected cases but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

(b) Amoebic.

One military case, a soldier aged 19 years, was notified from the Military Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

One of the cases, a male aged 55 years, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital; the other 12 notified cases were between the aged of 42-77 years.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

Two children, aged 4 months and 5 months respectively, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

MALARIA "Relapse."

A soldier, aged 22 years, who had contracted B.T. Malaria whilst serving overseas, had a relapse and was admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

MEASLES.

An outbreak of Measles occurred which lasted for the first nine months of the year.

Of the civilian cases notified 418 were under 5 years, 415 of school age and the remaining 19 over 15 years.

MEASLES. (Cont'd.)

Three infants, all aged 1 year, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and a woman aged 22 years, on the staff of one of the local hotels, admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

A child of 6 years, a patient in the local general hospital, was transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of Measles; the diagnosis was later amended to Toxic Erythema.

Four Soldiers suffering from Measles were admitted to Military Hospitals (3 to Shorncliffe and 1 to Aldershot); one suspected case was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital but amended to German Measles.

MUMPS.

A woman in labour, who developed Mumps, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

OPHTHALMIC NEONATORUM.

One case, a baby of 10 days, was notified and nursed at home; her vision was unimpaired.

PNEUMONIA.

More than half (64) of the total number of cases (121) notified during the year occurred during the first quarter, and of this number 11 were classified as "Influenzal Pneumonia."

Three of the civilian cases (aged 2 months, 2 years and 75 years respectively) were admitted to the local Royal Victoria Hospital; all the Army cases notified (16) were admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

POLIOMYELITIS - Infantile Paralysis.

Three suspected cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital; the diagnosis was not confirmed in any of the cases.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

On the 1st August, 1951, the new regulations came into force to modify the definition of Puerperal Pyrexia. It is significant to note that eight of the nine cases were notified after that date.

All the women were between the ages of 21-34 years.

Five were patients in the local Royal Victoria Hospital, two in the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe and the remaining two were at home.

SCARLET FEVER.

Only cases which could not be satisfactorily nursed at home were admitted to one of the Isolation Hospitals. Ten of the 24 cases notified went to the Dover Isolation Hospital and one to the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER. (Cont'd.)

Twenty-two of the patients were children under the age of 9 years, one was a school-girl of 15, and the remaining case a woman aged 65 years.

A boy of 7 years was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of Scarlet Fever but this was subsequently amended to Erythema Multiforme.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of Smallpox were notified.

In view of the outbreak in Brighton at the beginning of the year 13 special clinics were arranged at the Public Health Department, mainly for the benefit of people going to or coming from this infected area; 30 vaccinations were carried out.

HOOPING COUGH.

Only 15 of the 323 cases notified were over the age of 15 years. Four infants were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital; in two cases (sisters) the home conditions were not satisfactory, and in the other two cases complications had developed (Pneumonia.)

A child of one year was also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital from the Military Families Transit Camp, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

FOOD POISONING.

During the year six incidents of Food Poisoning occurred involving 13 patients; one case, a man of 60 years who was admitted to the local Royal Victoria Hospital, proved fatal.

<u>Incident.</u>	<u>Cases Involved.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Organisms or other agents responsible.</u>	<u>Foods Involved.</u>
No. 1.	2	-	Unknown	Not traced
No. 2.	4	-	"	" "
No. 3.	4	-	"	" "
No. 4.	1	-	"	" "
No. 5.	1	-	"	" "
No. 6.	1	1	Salmonella Typhi-Murium.	" "

Five suspected cases were also investigated.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There has been a reduction of 14 primary notifications received in 1951 compared with the previous year.

Notifications from Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a decrease from 0.96 per 1,000 population in 1950 to 0.84 in 1951.

The death rate of 0.15 per 1,000 population is one third the rate for 1950 (0.39) and compares with 0.31 for England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS. (Cont'd.)

(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, and Public Health Act 1936 (Section 172.)

No action under the above two sections was taken during the year.

(b) New cases and mortality during 1951.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1-4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
25-34	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	1
35-44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
56-64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards.	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS:	21	18	1	-	2	1	-	3

No. of deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1
" " " " unnotified Tuberculosis:		
(a) Pulmonary	...	1
(b) Non-pulmonary	...	1
" " new cases of Tuberculosis admitted hospital during the year:		
(a) Pulmonary	...	12
(b) Non-pulmonary	...	1

(c) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at 1st January, 1951.	104	94	20	16	234
Primary Notifications.	21	18	1	-	40
Other Additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, etc.)	12	10	-	2	24
Total:	137	122	21	18	298
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.)	32	30	7	10	79
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1951.	105	92	14	8	219

TUBERCULOSIS. (Cont'd.)

(d) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1951 -
Occupation of Patients.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Bill-poster.	1	-	-	-	1
Cake maker.	-	1	-	-	1
Chef.	1	-	-	-	1
Clerk.	1	-	-	-	1
Gas Works employee.	1	-	-	-	1
Home duties.	-	10	-	-	10
H.M. Forces.	5	-	-	-	5
Infants.	-	2	-	-	2
Labourer.	1	-	-	-	1
Laundress.	-	1	-	-	1
Musician.	1	-	-	-	1
Plasterer.	1	-	-	-	1
Retired.	3	-	-	-	3
Scholars.	2	2	1	-	5
Shop assistants.	2	2	-	-	4
Watchmen, harbour.	1	-	-	-	1
Wireless operator.	1	-	-	-	1
	21	18	1	-	40

(e) Chest Clinic and Refill Clinic.

Dr. B.G. Idelston, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information regarding attendances during 1951 of patients from Folkestone, etc., at the clinics under his supervision.

Folkestone Chest Clinic.

Attendance of new patients	...	...	...	453
Total attendances of all patients	...	...	...	2,275
B.C.G. vaccinations of contacts	...	...	...	56
during the year	...	...	...

Folkestone Refill Clinic.

(Treatment by artificial pneumothorax
and pneumoperitoneum.)

Number of attendances during the year	...	1,464
---------------------------------------	-----	-------

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1951.

Notified cases of Infectious Disease among the
Civilian and Military Population during 1951.

Disease.	Civilian Cases.										Military Cases.	Total Notifications. (Civilian and Military)	Admitted to Hospital.
	Under 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	5 - 9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 and over.	All ages.			
Diphtheria	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Dysentery:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Amoebic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	4
Bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	4	13	-	13	1
Erysipelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, B.T. "Relapse."	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Measles	14	177	227	397	16	11	6	2	-	850	4	854	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pneumonia	7	8	9	12	2	5	18	20	24	105	16	121	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	9	-	9	7
Scarlet Fever	1	2	8	11	1	-	-	-	1	24	-	24	11
Whooping Cough	27	74	87	116	4	1	9	5	-	333	-	333	4
TOTALS:	50	261	531	533	23	19	42	55	29	1328	25	1353	58

ard Distribution of Cases of Infectious Diseases
among the Civilian Population during 1951.

DISEASE	Central	Cheriton	East	Foord	Harbour	Harvey	Marshall	Park	Sandgate	TOTAL.
Diphtheria	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Dysentery: Bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipels	-	5	1	1	1	-	4	-	1	13
Measles	63	155	139	79	93	51	85	100	87	850
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	3	19	17	7	14	6	11	11	12	105
Puerperal Typhemia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	9
Scarlet fever	1	7	-	-	1	1	7	1	6	24
Whooping Cough	26	65	54	31	51	10	26	41	21	525
TOTAL 3:	98	249	211	120	161	68	153	158	130	1,528

PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1951. This will eventually form a section of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

On the 16th April Dr. J.H. Campbell was appointed as an Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens; the resignations of Dr. J.M.B. Morwood and Dr. M.B. Watson took effect from the 1st May, 1951.

Regular boat services during the year have been as follows:

(a) From Calais.

- (1) Daily passenger service by British Railways steamer from 1st January to 14th August, 1951.
- (2) Daily passenger service by French Steamer Cote d'Azur from 15th August to 31st December, 1951.
- (3) Daily autocarrier service (passengers and cars) as follows:
 - (i) S.S. Dinard from 1st January to 4th February, 1951.
 - (ii) S.S. Autocarrier from 14th July to 7th October, 1951.
 - (iii) S.S. Dinard 1st to 31st December, 1951.

(b) From Boulogne.

- (1) Daily evening passenger service from 22nd June to 6th October, 1951.
- (2) Daily morning passenger service from 30th June to 9th September, 1951.

(c) From Flushing.

- (1) Twice weekly passenger service (arriving in Folkestone on Fridays and Sundays) from 6th July to 2nd September, 1951.

The usual cargo service has been maintained on alternate days to and from Calais and Boulogne.

There has been an increase of 63,759 passengers arriving at and departing from the Port compared with 1950; the gross figures for the past four years being:

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Inwards.	141,660.	252,145.	250,002.	285,782.
Outwards.	135,680.	231,310.	223,446.	251,405.

The number of aliens arriving has also shown a further very marked increase as will be seen from the following summary:-

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Arriving.	34,958.	52,246.	61,340.	65,928.
Examined.	3,029.	5,212.	7,447.	10,740.
Certificates issued.	4.	10.	7.	10.
Percentage examined.	8.7.	10.	12.	16.

3,293 more Aliens were examined in 1951 compared with 1950; this is an increase of 44.2%

The types of aliens arriving are mainly from Italy, Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland and some from Spain, etc. The men come to work as coal miners, tinplate workers, brickyard workers, railway workers, student nurses, a small number of technical and professional workers with various firms, and hotel workers.

The women are mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, student nurses, ward orderlies, textile workers and teachers of languages, etc. The domestic workers mainly come from Switzerland and most of them have a good working knowledge of English. Those who come from Italy and the other countries, with the exception of France, generally do not speak English.

A large proportion of the aliens, especially men for the mines, railways and brickyards, have been through medical boards before leaving their country. This is most helpful to the Medical Inspector when he examines them at the Port of entry, and usually the medical board's documents are available for his scrutiny should any query arise as a result of his examination on any one of the workers.

Systematic medical examination of the women has not yet been undertaken and many women workers have had no proper examination in their country of origin. I still feel it desirable that this should be undertaken.

On occasions very large numbers have had to be examined (on one boat 291 aliens were examined) and this necessitates two and sometimes three Medical Inspectors and a similar number of Nurse-attendants to control these numbers. Information is received from the Ministry of Labour beforehand and the necessary arrangements are made to ensure sufficient medical staff to deal with the aliens expected to arrive; occasionally, however, they miss their connection, go via Dover, or are unavoidably delayed.

Nine patients arriving at the Harbour (accident cases, chronic sick, Tuberculous, and mental cases) were examined to ensure their fitness to proceed to a destination in England.

Occasional calls are received by the Port Medical Officer to deal with emergency cases taken ill at sea and arriving for immediate treatment, and on one occasion a small vessel (bound from Hull to Paris) put in to Folkestone at 1.0 a.m. in order that emergency treatment could be given to one of the crew, who was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

In order to make the best use of the time available the practice of performing the examinations on board, before disembarkation, has been continued.

I have much pleasure in paying my tribute to the efficient work of the medical and nursing staff at the Harbour and no less to the unfailing co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials and Ships Staffs.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R.F.H. McELLIGOTT,

Port Medical Officer.

I. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during the Year ended 31st December, 1951.

TABLE A.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of inspections made by Port Sanitary Inspectors	Number of reported defective vessels	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Sanitary Inspectors					
Foreign (Steamers .. (* Motor .. (Sailing .. (Fishing ..	1,021 3 2 2	954,248 18 9 28		9 1 - 1	810 1 - 1				
Total Foreign ..	1,028	954,303	Nil	11	812	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coast- wise (Steamers .. (* Motor .. (Sailing .. (Fishing ..	- - 1 -	- - 48 -		- - 1 -	- - 1 -				
Total Coastwise ..	1	48	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	1,029	954,351	Nil	12	813	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II. - CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1951.

No. of Passengers.	1st Class	2nd Class	Trans-migrants.
Inwards	285,782		Nil.
Outwards	251,405		Nil.

These figures show a total increase of 63,739 as compared with 1950.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Principal imports:

Dates, nuts, fruit, vegetables, poultry, meat products, preserved fruit, fish, wines, horses and general cargo of miscellaneous character.

Principal exports:

Motor cars, horses, machinery and general merchandise.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive.

Calais, Boulogne and Flushing.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

For the greater part of the year Dr. R.F.H. McElligott with the assistance of Dr. Georgette Crosby and Dr. J.H. Campbell, who was appointed on the 16th April, 1951, carried out these duties. Drs. J.M.B. Morwood and M.B. Watson both resigned their appointments as Assistant Medical Inspectors on the 1st May, 1951.

Compared with 1950 there has been an increase of 44.2% in the number of aliens examined.

For the first eight months of the year approximately 650 examinations were carried out each month, but from September onwards this number had risen to 1,300 a month - these were mostly Italians to work in the coal mines, brickworks, tinplate works and for the British Railways.

Owing to the large numbers arriving at one time it often became necessary for two and sometimes three Medical Inspectors and a corresponding number of Nurse-attendants to be present; 100-150 examinations at one session were common, the highest number being 291.

Annual Return by the Medical Inspector
of Aliens for the Year ended 31st December, 1951.

	Total number of Aliens landing at the Port ..	(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer (for medical reasons)	(c) Transmigrants	Total Aliens arriving at the Port ..	Certificates issued.						Transmigrants
					Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to examination by the Medical Inspector	Immune or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Landings necessary for adequate medical examination
(a)	35,924	4	-	65,928	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		-
(b)											
(c)											
Total Aliens arriving at the Port ..	65,928	4	-	10,740	-	3	1	2	1		-

Number of vessels carrying Alien passengers: (a) Passenger ... 729
 (b) Cargo ... 146
 Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ... 875

A summary of attendances by the Medical Inspectors is as follows:-

Number of separate occasions when -			
(a)	1 Medical Inspector attended	...	461)
(b)	2 Medical Inspectors "	...	72) 543
(c)	3 " " "	...	10) occasions.

Prior information is usually received from the Ministry of Labour of the number of immigrants expected to arrive by each boat, and the necessary arrangements are made for sufficient medical and nursing staff to be available; even so there are often last minute alterations, e.g. aliens being unavoidably delayed, missing their boat and arriving by another service, boats being diverted to Dover because of rough weather, etc. ?

Rooms are available on the train departure platform on the quay, but the usual practice of carrying out the medical examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has been continued.

A trained Nurse-Attendant is present during the inspection of females.

The Annual Return by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is shown on page 53.

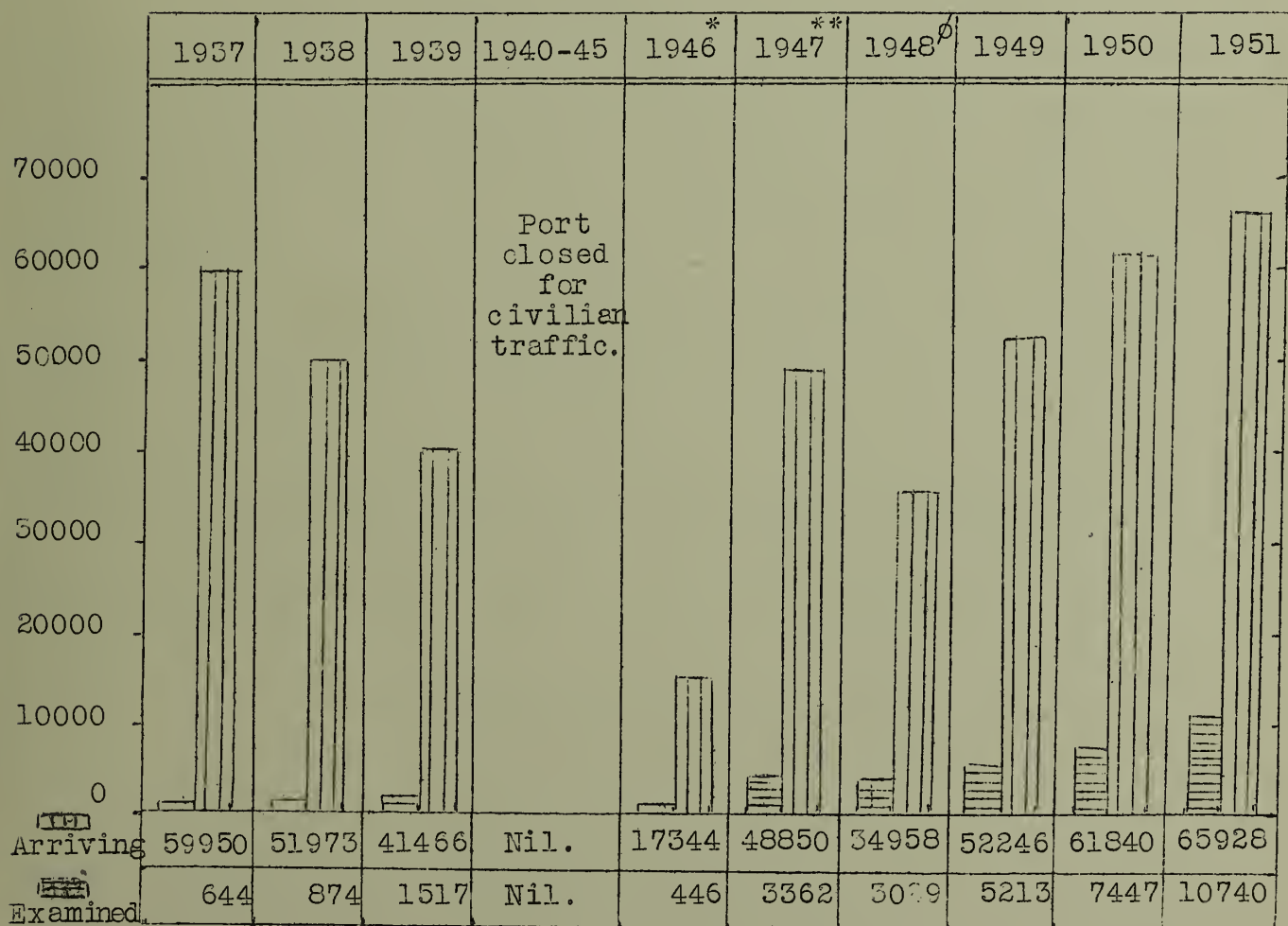
An analysis of aliens permitted to land (unconditionally and conditionally) during 1950 is as follows:-

							Total.
1.	Returning residents	...	...	...	...	...	5,155
2.	Aliens in transit	...	...	...	...	...	2,268
3.	Pleasure visitors (not more than 6 months)	...	...	...	...	...	37,425
4.	Business visitors (not more than 6 months)	...	...	...	...	...	4,089
5.	Diplomats, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	408
6.	Seamen	...	...	...	...	...	5
7.	Seamen under contract	...	...	...	...	...	250
8.	Ministry of Labour permits:						
	(a) Males	...	4109)				
	(b) Females	...	7381)				11,410
	(c) Children	...	20)				
9.	Other Aliens:						
	(a) Males	...	4227)				
	(b) Females	...	2328)				6,914
	(c) Children	...	359)				
Total:							65,934

The summary below gives particulars of the number of aliens referred by the Immigration Officer for medical examination:-

	<u>Number Examined.</u>	<u>Certificates issued.</u>
1. Ministry of Labour permits	7,930	5
2. Immigrants without M.L. permits ...	351	-
3. Others remaining more than 3 months and intending to take up employment ...	2,436	2
4. Students	8	-
5. Visiting for health reasons	7	1
6. Appearing to the Immigration Officer to be:		
(a) not in robust health	7	2
(b) mentally or physically abnormal or subnormal	-	-
(c) bodily dirty	-	-
(d) in need of medical examination for other special reason	1	-
7. Seamen or airmen travelling as passengers	-	-
Total:	<u>10,740</u>	<u>10</u>

Chart showing the number of Aliens arriving and
medically examined since 1937.



Remarks:

- * All passenger services discontinued during November, 1946.
- ** All passenger services withdrawn on 3rd November, 1947, until end of year.
- φ Regular passenger services commenced on 8th May, 1948.

III. - WATER SUPPLY.

- (1) Source of Supply for: (a) The Port. (b) Shipping.

Water is obtained from the Folkestone Waterworks Company, with the exception of a very limited supply from a source on British Railways own property which is used for flushing sanitary conveniences at the entrance to the Harbour, and for re-filling tanks on locomotives.

- (2) Hydrants and hosepipes. What precautions are taken against contamination?

Routine samples of water used for filling ships' tanks, and for other purposes where drinking water is required, are sent for bacteriological examination.

During the year new automatic couplings have been provided on ship filling points thereby improving the method of connection for hosepipes and lessening the possibility of contamination of the supply.

- (3) Number of water boats and their sanitary condition.

Nil.

IV. - PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1935 to 1945.

- (1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health:

The arrangements are strictly in accordance with the Port Sanitary Regulations.

- (2) Boarding of vessels on arrival:

All passenger vessels met on arrival by Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy and Sanitary Inspector. Cargo vessels visited within short time of arrival by Sanitary Inspector.

- (3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.):

All vessels met by H.M. Customs and quarantine questions put to the Master before any communication with shore allowed.

- (4) Mooring Stations designated under Article 10:

- (a) Within the docks.

Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.

- (b) Outside the docks.

A point one mile South by West of Harbour Pier Head.

- (5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14:

Nil.

(6) Experience of working of Article 16.

No experience so far.

(7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for:-

(a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination.

Rooms are provided on the train departure platform for the medical inspection of Aliens. Cabins on board Passenger Boats are also available and regularly used.

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles:

No facilities exist for cleansing of persons on the harbour. Baths available under the auspices of Folkestone Corporation. Ships' quarters disinfected after infection. Clothing and other articles submitted to steam disinfection.

(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations:

Prolonged detention not envisaged. If necessary provision would be made at Dover Isolation Hospital.

(d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases:

Smallpox cases would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford. Accommodation for other cases of infectious disease would either be at the Dover or Ashford Isolation Hospitals or, in case of difficulty, application made to the Emergency Bed Service.

(e) Ambulance Service:

Patients suffering from Smallpox or Typhus Fever would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, and all other cases of infectious disease by the Kent County Ambulance Service.

(f) Supervision of Contacts:

Names and addresses taken and forwarded to Medical Officer of Health of area to which the contacts are proceeding.

(8) and

(9) Arrangements for bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague and other bacteriological or pathological examinations:

Facilities exist for examination of bacteriological and pathological requirements at the County Laboratory at Maidstone, with which the Port Medical Officer is in telephonic communication.

- (10) Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under International arrangements, including in-patient treatment; also as to the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen:

Where necessary full information supplied to seamen concerned.

Clinics are held at Dover, Canterbury and Ashford.

- (11) Arrangements for the internment of dead:

Adequate. Mortuary available.

THE PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1930.

One bird of the parrot species was landed from France. The owner did not have a licence for its importation and was unable to secure one from the Ministry of Health. The bird was therefore destroyed as is required under the Regulations.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers	Crew		
Diphtheria "suspect"	2.	-	2.	0.80

Both the patients, females aged 21 and 8 years respectively, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. The girl was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from Streptococcal Pharyngitis and the other patient from Streptococcal Tonsillitis.

Table "D" shows a "Nil" return.

V. - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.

(a) In ships in the port:

The nature of the cargoes of vessels trading at this port is not such that would be likely to attract rats in quantity, there being no grain or foodstuffs of that nature discharged here.

The Port Health Inspectors, during the course of inspection, ascertain any undue prevalence of rats.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouse, &c., in the vicinity of the port:

There are no warehouses or wharfs of that nature in the vicinity of the Port. Periodical inspections by the Port Health Inspectors and attention of the British Railway, Southern Region, called to any undue prevalence of rats.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and shore:

Not found necessary.

(3) Methods of deratisation of:-

(a) Ships.

Fumigation, when necessary, by Dover Port Health Staff.

(b) Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays.

Dealt with by Rat Officer of the British Railways, Southern Region. If required assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator.

(4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore:

Periodical inspections.

(5) Rat-proofing:

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, &c., rat-proof?

No warehouses other than those used by H.M. Customs for bonded goods.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing:

(i) in ships:

Nil.

(ii) on shore:

Nil.

Tables "E," "F," "G" and "H" all show a "Nil" return.

VI. - HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British.	8.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Other nations.	4.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

BRITISH VESSELS.

Those entering this Port from Calais and Boulogne are either owned or on charter by the British Railways. The passage being so short very few of the crew sleep on board whilst at Folkestone, but they do so when at a French port.

All vessels are frequently inspected for cleanliness, etc., by the Inspectors.

FOREIGN VESSELS.

- (1) Bi-weekly passenger service from Holland (Flushing) during Summer season (July - September.)
- (2) Occasional holiday craft or small trader.
- (3) Regular daily passenger service from Calais since August until end of year.

VII. - FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.

All cargoes inspected.

Summary of Foodstuffs imported during 1951.

FOODSTUFF.	CALAIS		BOULOGNE.	
	tons.	cwts.	tons.	cwts.
Cheese	6	9	6	15
Chocolate	-	-	20	4
Dates	-	-	2140	4
Fish	25	16	35	7
Fruit and Vegetables (various)	5	19	47	1
Gelatine	-	-	3	1
Grapes	23	13	-	-
Lard	2	-	-	-
Mustard	2	2	-	-
Nuts	-	-	25	13
Oranges	-	-	168	10
Potatoes	-	-	53	4
Poultry	-	-	3	19
Preserved Fruit	1306	14	842	15
Preserved Meat (hams, luncheon, etc., canned)	138	13	179	11
Preserves (confectionery, etc.)	10	17	38	5
Vanilla	-	-	1	14
Salami (sausage)	187	9	2	16
Totals:	1709	12	5568	19

Grand Total: 5,278 tons 11 cwts.

These figures show an increase of 57% compared with the total imports of foodstuffs during 1950.

Foodstuffs Condemned.

28 tins of preserved meat.
1 small package of various foods.

Total number of visits to Port ... 813.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937.

During the year one consignment of meat products was landed without an Official Certificate of Inspection and was detained. Statutory Notices forbidding further removal, except for purposes of re-exportation, were served in accordance with the Regulations.

The necessary documents were, however, later produced and in these circumstances the meat products were released.

- (2) Shell-fish: Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of this Authority.

- (3) Number of Samples of Food examined by:-

(a) Bacteriologist: Nil.

(b) Analyst. (Chemical examination): 6 samples.

Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Ham (canned.)	Free from metallic contamination. Gelatine content was in sound condition and fat free from rancidity. No gas was present in the can. The meat was in sound condition and fit for human consumption.	This sample taken from consignment where tins were suspected of being blown.
Drained Cherries.	Free from preservatives and metallic contamination and no fermentation present in the syrup.	Routine. Test sample from consignment.
Drained Cherries.	Free from preservatives, metallic contamination and from alcoholic fermentation. Strength of syrup 78% sugar.	Routine. Test sample from consignment.
Drained Cherries.	Free from preservatives, metallic contamination and from alcoholic fermentation. Strength of syrup 76.5% sugar.	Routine. Test sample from consignment.
Ham (canned.)	Jelly firm and fat showed no evidence of rancidity.	Routine. Test sample from consignment.
Drained Cherries.	Free from preservatives and metallic contamination.	Routine. Test sample from consignment.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1951.

Information supplied by E.L. Allman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Elec.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

	Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars)		Temperature (Degrees F.)						No. of Ground Frosts.	Sunshine Hours.				Rainfall Inches		Humidity Mean Relative Humidity. in one day.	
	Mean.	Highest	Lowest	Mean Dry	Mean Wet	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4 ft. in Ground.		Total.	Daily Average	Days of Sunshine.	Summest Day.	Total.	Days of Rain (over .01)		
Jan.	1,009.3	1,029.9	986.4	41.7	40.1	45.7	37.5	45.7	7	56.2	1.81	18	7.6	5.35	21	.64	87.0
Feb.	1,003.1	1,026.8	975.4	40.8	39.2	45.5	36.5	45.5	9	75.4	2.69	21	8.5	5.19	22	.60	89.0
March.	1,007.7	1,028.0	986.4	42.1	39.9	46.6	37.2	45.5	11	108.0	3.48	26	10.5	2.45	20	.44	85.2
April	1,014.0	1,026.7	988.8	47.1	43.5	52.2	40.0	46.9	8	202.4	6.74	29	15.0	1.50	14	.25	74.5
May	1,012.9	1,022.2	1,001.0	52.0	49.2	57.2	46.5	50.2	0	197.6	6.57	28	14.1	2.05	15	.50	81.5
June	1,015.2	1,027.9	1,007.5	58.6	54.5	65.5	51.7	57.5	0	206.9	9.56	29	14.8	.98	9	.50	76.6
July	1,018.6	1,027.7	1,006.1	63.0	58.8	68.1	56.5	59.1	0	261.8	8.45	31	14.6	1.17	8.	.54	76.6
Aug.	1,011.1	1,022.4	1,000.1	62.1	58.5	67.2	55.8	60.9	0	167.4	5.40	29	14.2	4.15	18	1.13	78.5
Sept.	1,015.8	1,027.3	1,003.1	61.1	57.7	65.4	55.3	60.2	0	127.5	4.25	26	9.5	4.56	14	1.42	80.7
Oct.	1,018.2	1,028.0	1,007.1	53.4	50.5	57.2	48.8	57.9	1	154.5	4.54	24	9.1	2.47	11	.75	81.7
Nov.	1,004.8	1,035.1	988.7	49.5	47.5	55.6	45.0	53.9	5	63.6	2.12	20	8.3	4.18	21	.58	86.5
Dec.	1,015.7	1,031.8	994.1	44.7	45.2	48.9	40.5	50.4	10	52.9	1.71	19	6.4	2.24	15	.33	88.0

Heights above (Barometer Cistern 150 ft.
Mean Sea Level (Rain Gauge) Site 128 ft.

Height (Rim of Rain Gauge 12 ins.
above Thermometers 4 ft.
Ground (Sunshine Recorder 27 ft.

Warmest Day 75° on
6th Sept. and 18th July.
Coldest Day 28° on
30th January.

